

The Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXXVIII.

THE MERCURY
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Weekly Almanac.

AUGUST.	SUN.	SUN.	MORN.	NIGHT.
1849.	rises	sets	rises	water
25 SATURDAY,	5 21	6 39	11 8	1 2
26 SUNDAY,	5 22	6 35	11 45	1 48
27 MONDAY,	5 23	6 27	morn. 2	3 35
28 TUESDAY,	5 24	6 25	0 38	3 23
29 WEDNESDAY,	5 25	6 24	1 21	3 11
30 THURSDAY,	5 26	6 23	2 14	5 49
31 FRIDAY,	5 27	6 22	3 11	5 48

MOON, first qr. 25th day, 0 hour, 10m evening.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

Laws of the United States, PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC.—No. 52]

AN ACT to establish the territorial government of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, all that part of the territory of the United States which lies within the following limits, to wit: beginning in the Mississippi river, at the point where the line of forty-three degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude crosses the same, thence running due west on said line, which is the northern boundary of the State of Iowa, to the northwest corner of the said State of Iowa, thence southward along the western boundary of said State to the point where said boundary strikes the Missouri river, thence up the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river, to the mouth of the White earth river, thence up the middle of the main channel of the White earth river, to the boundary line between the possessions of the United States and Great Britain; thence east and south of east along the boundary line between the possessions of the United States and Great Britain to Lake Superior; thence in a straight line to the northernmost point of the State of Wisconsin in Lake Superior; thence along the western boundary line of said State of Wisconsin to the Mississippi river, thence down the main channel of said river to the place of beginning, and the same is hereby erected into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Minnesota: Provided, That nothing, in this act contained, shall be construed to inhibit the government of the United States from dividing said territory into two or more territories, in such manner and at such times as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said Territory to any other State or Territory of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Executive power and authority in and over said Territory of Minnesota shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The governor shall reside within said Territory, shall be commander in chief of the militia thereof, shall perform the duties and receive the emoluments of superintendent of Indian affairs; he may grant pardons for offences against the laws of said Territory, and reprieves for offences against the laws of the United States until the decision of the President can be made known thereon; he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of the said Territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be a secretary of said Territory, who shall reside therein, and hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States; he shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the legislative assembly hereinafter constituted, and all the acts and proceedings of the governor in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and one copy of the executive proceedings, in or before the first day of December in each year, to the President of the United States, and, at the same time, two copies of the laws to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Senate, for the use of Congress. And in case of the death, removal, resignation, or necessary absence of the governor from the territory, the Secretary shall be, and he is hereby authorized, to execute and perform all the powers and duties of the governor during such vacancy or necessary absence, or until another governor shall be duly appointed.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the legislative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in the governor and a legislative assembly. The legislative assembly shall consist of a council and house of representatives. The council shall consist of nine members, having the qualifications of voters as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of service shall continue two years. The house of representatives shall, at its first session, consist of eighteen members, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for members of the council, and whose term of service shall continue one year. The number of councillors and representatives may be increased by the legislative assembly, from time to time, in proportion to the increase of population: Provided, That the whole number shall never exceed fifteen councillors and thirty-nine representatives. An appointment shall be made, as nearly equal as practicable, among the several counties or districts, for the election of the council and representatives, giving to each section of the territory representation in the ratio of its population, Indians excepted, as nearly as may be. And the members of the council and of the house of representatives shall reside in, and be inhabitants of, the district for which they may be elected respectively.—Previous to the first election, the governor, shall cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the several counties and districts of the Territory to be taken, and the first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner as the governor shall appoint and direct; and he shall, at the same time, declare the number of members of the council and house of representatives to which each of the counties or districts shall be entitled under this act.

Having the highest number of votes in each said council district for members of the council shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected to

the council; and the person or persons authorized to be elected having the greatest number of votes for the house of representatives, equal to the number to which each county or district shall be entitled, shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected members of the house of representatives: Provided That in case of a tie between two or more persons voted for, the governor shall order a new election to supply the vacancy made by such tie. And the persons thus elected to the legislative assembly shall meet at such place, and on such day, as the governor shall appoint; but thereafter, the time, place, and manner of holding and conducting all election by the people, and the apportioning the representation in the several counties or districts to the council and house of representatives according to the population, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular sessions of the legislative assembly: Provided, That no one session shall exceed the term of sixty days.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That every free white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of said Territory at the time of the passage of this act, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said territory; but the qualifications of voters and of holding office, at all subsequent elections shall be such as shall be prescribed by the legislative assembly: Provided, That the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, and those who have declared, on oath, their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation, consistent with the constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the land or other property of residents. All the laws passed by the legislative assembly and governor shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States, and if disapproved, shall be null and of no effect.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That all township, district, and county officers, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided by the governor and legislative assembly of the Territory of Minnesota. The governor shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council, appoint all officers not herein otherwise provided for; and in the first instance the governor alone may appoint all said officers, who shall hold their offices until the end of the next session of the legislative assembly.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That no member of the legislative assembly shall hold or be appointed to any office which shall have been created, or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased while he was a member, during the term for which he was elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term; and no person holding a commission or appointment under the United States, except postmaster, shall be a member of the legislative assembly, or shall hold any office under the government of said Territory.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the judicial power of said Territory shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and justices of the peace. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom, shall constitute a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of government of said Territory annually, and they shall hold their offices during the period of four years. The said territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and a district court shall be held in each of said districts by one of the justices of the supreme court, at such times and places as may be prescribed by law; and the said judges shall, after their appointments, respectively, residi in the districts which shall be assigned them. The jurisdiction of the several courts, herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the probate courts and of justices of the peace, shall be as limited by law: Provided That the justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy when the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; and the said supreme and district courts, respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction. Each district court, or the judge thereof, shall appoint its clerk, who shall also be the register in chancery, and shall keep his office at the place where the court may be held. Writs of error, bills of exception and appeals, shall be allowed in all cases from the final decisions of said district courts to the supreme court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, but in no case removed to the supreme court shall trial by jury be allowed in said court. The supreme court, or the justices thereof, shall appoint its own clerk, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he shall have been appointed.—Writs of error and appeals from the final decisions of said supreme court shall be allowed and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the circuit courts of the United States, where the value of the property or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, or other competent witness, shall exceed one thousand dollars; and each of the said district courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction, in all cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United States, as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States; and the first six days of every term of said courts, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the said constitution and laws; and writs of error and appeal in such cases shall be made to the supreme court of said Territory, the same as in other cases. The said clerk shall receive, in all such cases, the same fees which the clerks of the district courts of the late Wisconsin Territory received for similar services.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed an attorney for said Territory, who shall continue in office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall receive the same fees and salary as the attorney of the United States for the late Territory of Wisconsin received. There shall also be a marshal for the Territory appointed, who shall hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall execute all processes issuing from the said courts, when exercising their jurisdiction in circuit and district courts of the United States; he shall perform the duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees, as the marshal of the district court of the United States for the late Territory of Wisconsin; and shall, in addition, be paid two hundred dollars yearly, as a compensation for extra services.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the governor, secretary, chief justice, and associate justices, attorney, and marshal, shall be nominated

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1849.

{ NO. 4,557.

SELECTED TALES.

The Fat Girl's Jump; Or, How to do up Somnambulism.

BY M. OF C.

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1849.

BY THE MAILS.

INVASION OF CUBA.—**SUSPICIOUS MOVEMENTS.**—Meetings are nightly held in this city, some secretly, some more publicly, and organizations of a very extensive character are forming for some secret expedition, of which no one engaged, but the leaders, knows anything. Several bodies of men, numbering over a hundred each, have organized themselves into regular military divisions, and have entered the coalition, which is now assuming a shape too formidable to be overlooked. On Monday evening a large number of these men met at La Fayette Hall, when the meeting was called to order by Colonel Carr; a large number enrolled their names on the promise of seven dollars a month and a thousand at the end of the year. Next Saturday is the promised time for sailing, and while the real destination of the expedition is unknown, it is given out as a gold hunt to California.

They, however, promise to divulge the nature of the enterprise to the members on the day of sailing, Saturday next. Some think it is to California they are going, and others, that they are to espouse the cause of the whites in Yucatan, but it is most to be feared that, despite the plain and straightforward proclamation of President Taylor, warning all against such an expedition as a violation of the laws of nations, the true destination of this armed force is Cuba.

The men engaged in this movement are young men, who are out of employment, but are good looking, stout, healthy persons, ripe for any exciting adventure; indeed many of them are volunteers who have been in Mexico, and showed as great a relish for this expedition as they did for that.

N. Y. Express.

CROPS IN MAINE.—We have intelligence from the farming regions in Penobscot, Piscataqua and Aroostook counties, and learn, that the prospects for good crops generally, is now very cheering. Contrary to expectation and to the sad experience of three years past, the weevil has scarcely made any impression upon wheat, and wherever it has been sown the present season good crops will be realized.—The quantity sown, however, was much less than formerly. The potato crop appears finely, no disease is yet apparent, and good potatoes are now dug for consumption and the market. Barley and oats do well, and will yield a full average crop.—Corn is now promising, and is coming forward very rapidly. Turnips and other root crops and vegetation generally is vigorous and healthy. This great change from the few years past, will give new courage to the farmers of Maine, particularly in the great valley of the Aroostook, where are fine intervals and beautiful swells of excellent soil. The increased value of the crops the present season over the last, will much more than compensate for the heavy drawback upon the lumbering interest, although less immediately felt in the money market ure thus to notice the prospects of that numerous and essential class, the farmers of Maine.—*Bangor Whig.*

CHOLERA AT ST. LOUIS.—What a fearful tale is told of death's doing in this city! In a little over one hundred days, six thousand persons have been committed to the grave—and this out of a population of less than 60,000! This is an awful mortality—perhaps greater than ever occurred in any city of the United States, with the same population. It is to be observed, however, that a good many hundreds of these persons were not really citizens of St. Louis, but had just landed here—bringing the seeds of death with them, and, still more unfortunate, carrying death into whatever quarter they went.—*St. Louis Republican.*

THE FALL TRADE IN NEW YORK.—We notice many evidences of reviving trade.—Some of our principal hotels are filled with new comers, and all have received large accessions to their inmates within the last few days. We are also informed that a very perceptible increase has taken place in the amount of freight on some of the railway and steamboat conveyances from the city.—*N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.*

THE POTATO CROP.—The recent rains have had a remarkable effect upon the potato crop. We have seen specimens from the grounds of Major Lewis Allen of Danvers, which show that the early potatoes have put forth new and vigorous sprouts, shooting rapidly above the earth, and tubers have been formed to such an extent as to render necessary the immediate gathering of the crop in order to save it. The same phenomenon has been noticed in other places in this vicinity. We are informed that the rains have had such an effect upon the corn as to start out the ears, where they had previously forgotten to grow. Some agriculturalists, who had begun to cut their corn on account of its unpromising condition, have thought it best to suspend operations.—*Salem Register.*

USEFUL INVENTION.—Mr. H. S. Belcher, has at his room, at the Merchants' Hotel, the model of a machine for folding newspapers as fast as they come from the press. It was invented, says the Mail, by an ingenious young mechanic of Springfield, in this State, and is thought by the present proprietor of the patent to be perfectly practicable for all newspaper and pamphlet folding. It is so arranged that it can be attached to any printing press, and is propelled by the same power that propels the printing machine. It is a highly useful invention, and will doubtless become very acceptable to printers. We commend it to those who take an interest in the improvements of the age.—*Boston Transcript.*

KILLED WHILE SKETCHING.—During one of the recent engagements between the Austrians and Hungarians near Comorn, a battle painter, named Lelleman, was killed by a cannon shot, while he was taking a sketch of the fight.

ALMOST A ROBBERY—A SUNDAY NIGHT TRICK.—A young gentleman of our town, who would a wooing go, hired a horse and carriage at one of our stables on Sunday afternoon, and hurried away on the wings of love and horse flesh to the abode of his sweetheart, some dozen miles hence. While he was enjoying those delights which all who have passed the susceptible age can imagine more eloquently than we can describe, some waggish rival, fired by jealousy and the spirit of the old Nick generally, removed his horse and carriage from the place where they had been carefully fastened to an out-of-the-way spot not far off, and kept his own secret.

Time fled apace, night drew its veil closer and closer over earth and heaven, and the long procrastinated moment of separation arrived.

The parting kiss was given and returned, and the lover sped to his faithful Rosinante; when lo and behold; the place that once knew him refused to tell of his existence, some rashly thief had helped himself to both horse and carriage; the town was raised, the president of the Anti-Horse Stealing Society was dragged from between his comfortable sheets, and trails were set, but all to no purpose. Monday morning early, a job printer in Springfield got a fat job, headed, "Stop Thief," and Constable Skinner's ever keen scent was awakened, and already he "snuffed up danger from afar;" when the missing property came to light, all safe and sound.—The joker of the night before could contain himself no longer, and let out his secret, and with it the excitement subsided, the horse came back to his owner, the lover to his work, and the town into its usual repose.

Springfield Republican.

ROBBERY AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS.—Friday night of last week four of the rooms in one of the Richfield Springs hotels were entered, and as many gold watches together with a considerable sum of money abstracted.

The occupant of the last room visited was awakened by the noise and got up, whereupon the thief sprang out of the window in the second story, and with his accomplice escaped to a hop-yard a mile or two distant, where they had left a horse.—

The horse had got loose, and while they were endeavoring to catch him those in pursuit arrived and arrested them. The watches were restored and the thieves either made their escape or were permitted to go.

We understand that one of these depredators is a somewhat notorious character, hailing from this city, and was recently concerned in a similar enterprise at the Weddell house in Cleveland, where a reward of \$50 was offered for his apprehension.

He hired a horse and wagon here to go to Richfield, and sent back word to the owner that he had been robbed of them and his money. The owner went down on Friday, recovered them and the same night the robbery was perpetrated.

Utica Gaz.

LOOK OUT FOR HIM.—A stranger yesterday called at one of the principal tailoring establishments ^{which had this in a hasty manner} looked out some goods, amounting to \$27, which he requested should be sent to the corner of 4th Avenue and 10th street, with the bill. A youngster was sent with the parcel to the place, which proved to be a drug store, at the door of which stood the purchaser, who expressed himself pleased that the boy had not detained him long, and handing the messenger a check for the amount, took the bundle and disappeared. The check was upon the Chemical Bank and signed Wm. Price, but on presentation it was, of course, dishonored, the clerk mentioning also that two similar checks had previously been presented.—*N. Y. Com. of Thursday.*

MARRIAGE ON SUNDAY.—It is said that the Pennsylvanian courts have decided that marriage is a civil contract, and that they have also decided that no contract made on Sunday is valid. The Register says that the question is now agitated whether marriages made in that state on Sunday are lawful, and whether indictments for bigamy can be sustained where the first marriage had taken place on Sunday.

Boston Republican.

This report is rather serious to a good many married people, if it is true; for marriages on Sunday are anything but uncommon. In fact we have seen the "contract" entered into, more than once, in the Church at the close of service; and this time and place are often selected by preference.

THE HOBOKEN MURDER CASE.—that of John Dunn, indicted for the murder of his wife on the 12th of July, was brought before the Hudson Oyer and Terminer yesterday, Chief Justice Green presiding.—One of his counsel moved a postponement on the ground that his principal legal adviser, and five important witnesses were absent—3 in Michigan and 2 in western New York—and that the prevalence of the Cholera rendered it quite possible that some one of the jury, Court or witnesses might be taken, so as to make an adjournment necessary if the case should be opened.

THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY replied that the prisoner had abundant time to prepare for trial, and submitted the liability of cholera to the judgment of the Court. The Chief Justice suggested that, desirable as the prompt administration of justice is, the application had much force, and the case was finally postponed to the 2d Monday in September. Mr. Bentely then applied for a postponement of the trial of the Kelly Guards, on the ground that such excitement prevailed that a fair hearing could scarcely be had, when the Court adjourned to this morning.—*Newark Dai. Adr. Tues.*

CAMP MEETING AT EASTHAM.—The Post states that a legal meeting of the voters of Eastham was held on Monday last, to take measures to prevent the camp meeting from being held in that town as usual, on account of the apprehension that is felt in relation to the cholera. It was voted that a request be forwarded to the proper authorities that the meeting this year be dispensed with.—*New York Express.*

MORE PHILADELPHIA RIOTS—SEVERAL PERSONS SHOT.—On Saturday evening, between 6 and 7 o'clock, a disgraceful riot took place in the vicinity of Sixth and St. Mary streets, near the extreme southern boundary line of the city, between a gang of rowdy white men and boys and a number of colored persons. The attack was made by the whites at the corner of Sixth and St. Mary streets, when the colored men fled into Seventh, whence, after being reinforced, they issued, when a general fight with stones, clubs and fire arms, ensued.—Shots were fired from a house in Seventh street, below Lombard, where a party of colored women had taken refuge. Several persons were wounded by the discharge of fire arms from this house.

A small party of the police arriving on the ground, drove the gang across South street, but were unable to prevent them from again crossing the boundary line. The party rallying, the attack was renewed, when the sheriff arriving upon the ground, they were again driven out of the city, and comparative quiet was restored. Several arrests were made, but principally among the colored belligerents. A man named Scott received a severe wound in the head from a pistol shot, and his situation was critical; another was cut in the nose, and several others were severely injured, but from the confusion of the scene and the haste in which the wounded parties were carried from the ground to prevent recognition, we could not learn their names, or the extent of their injuries.

A man named Redman Prendible, residing in Baker street, below Eighth, received some seventeen slugs in his body, fired from a gun in the hands of a colored man. A portion of the shot was extracted. We saw him in the afternoon, and though his wounds are severe, no danger is apprehended from them, unless inflammation ensues. He is a young man, about 18 years of age.

He says he was not engaged in the riot.

Wm. Brown shot in the eye; and a man named Thomas Stubbs badly hurt. Not one of the whites injured was received at the Hospital.

But for the timely arrival of the city police and their energetic efforts, the affair would have resulted in most fearful consequences to many of the contending parties, and to innocent individuals residing in the vicinity of the scene of riot.

Yesterday morning several colored men were beaten, one of whom, Isaac McCaully was taken to the hospital, very severely injured by a blow from a brick thrown at him near South street and Passyunk road.

About noon, Sheriff Lelar, with a large police force from the city and districts of Southwark, the Spring Garden, the Northern Liberties and Moyamensing, appeared at the scene of the riot. A portion of force at Sixth and South streets was greeted with a volley of bricks from the whites. The police started in pursuit, and ran the crowd down Sixth street, making some half dozen arrests. Two pistols were found in the possession of one of the persons arrested, between thirty and forty persons were arrested, and placed in confinement, for a hearing to-day.

Fire arms were found in several houses near Sixth and St. Mary streets.

Several volunteer companies were held in readiness for service during the night. Down to 11 o'clock last night, there was no outbreak.—*United States Gazette.*

ABSCONDING RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—Two subcontractors on the section of the New London, Willimantic and Palmer railroad, below Stafford Springs, absconded last week, carrying with them a large amount of money which they had just received, and which was due to laborers, store keepers and others to whom they were indebted, in the vicinity. Great excitement exists on account of this affair, and the work on the section has been suspended, and a large portion of the Irish have left. One firm in Stafford are losers to the amount of \$500 or \$600 by the absconding contractors, and have been obliged to suspend payment on that account.

Springfield Rep. Tuesday.

The New York Courier mentions the singular fact that the City Prison, in the midst of the filthiest population of the city, where the disease has raged all around it, and the prison itself is in a low unhealthy situation with a wet cellar, has thus far escaped cholera. It says "even if the prison was located on high ground the atmosphere generated from such a host of pest houses around it might be expected to cause the disease to prevail within its walls. Besides all those disadvantageous circumstances, it will be remembered that a large portion of the prisoners are taken from the worst dens in the city, they are frequently bloated with liquor and literally covered with dirt, rendering them fit subjects for the epidemic even in the most favorable locations."

HORRIBLE CASE!—**A WOMAN MURDERING HER HUSBAND AND TWO SONS FOR A FEW SHILLINGS FROM A BURIAL CLUB.**—In the London Times of the 2d, we find a voluminous report of a trial of a woman named Mary Ann Geering for depriving her husband and two sons of existence, and attempting the same crime on the person of a third son,—and all that the miserable wretch might obtain from a Death Club the paltry shillings that remain over and above when the charges of the burial had been disbursed. A darker picture of human depravity it would be difficult to parallel.—Poison was the means employed to consummate the deed, and that the only object the murderer had in view was the money accruing from the Burial Club, is abundantly proven by the evidence elicited on the trial. The jury were out only about ten minutes, when they returned with a verdict of guilty, after which the judge put on the black cap and passed sentence of death upon the prisoner, who was removed from the bar apparently very little affected at her awful position.—*New York Express.*

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From the Boston Traveller, Tuesday.

THE FINALE OF THE CHARLESTOWN MINING EXPEDITION.—ARREST OF PHILLIPS.—Some excitement was caused in the vicinity of the marshal's office this morning, by the announcement that William Phillips, alias Porter, who so ingeniously escaped from the state prison in May last, by tumbling the warden and the city marshal of Charlestown into the sand pit on Cape Cod, where they had been digging for buried treasure, had been recaptured in this city; and to the regret of many who had admired the manner of his escape, it was found to be really so.

After he left the warden and the city marshal to compare notes in the sand pit, he wandered about for three days with scarcely a morsel to eat. At last he took courage and went into a house where an Indian woman, in exchange for his neck-handkerchief, gave him a meal and a chance to rest for several hours. He then returned, when the sheriff arriving upon the ground, they were again driven out of the city, and comparative quiet was restored. Several persons were wounded by the discharge of fire arms from this house.

The officers followed him in, and clasping him about the middle from behind said—

"You are my prisoner."

Phillips made but slight resistance, and after being ironed was taken to the marshal's office,

where he was quite a lion for several hours. He seemed to think his fate a hard one, and bitterly lamented the unfortunate chance by which, after spending the last four or five months in an attempt to get an honest living, he must be taken back to prison to spend seven and a half years of his life—which is the time he has yet to serve. He was told, however, that if he went back quietly to prison and behaved properly, his case would no doubt receive due consideration in the proper quarter, and many present announced their intention to sign a petition for his pardon.

Since writing the above, in a conversation had with Phillips, the following facts were gleaned. He says that he commenced operations to make his escape soon after entering the prison. His story of buried treasure was at first disbelieved, but by continued repetition he at length won a sufficient belief from his keepers to cause them to allow him to go to the alleged spot and test his story. This was all he wanted and his plans were soon formed. His account of leaving the prison and proceeding to the Cape is similar to that before published. After the hole was deep enough for his purpose, he tumbled his two companions in, one upon the other, but did not shovel sand upon them as had been stated. He then took to the woods without looking behind him, and does not know what were the after motions of his outwitted companions.

Phillips has been sent three times to the state prison to be tried for robbing a jewelry store, and served a sentence of four years. His last sentence was in consequence of robbing the laundry above Charlestown in a boat. With this boat he came to the shore, swept into it all the plunder within reach, and before daylight it was safely stored at Charlestown. We believe, however, that the boat was the means of his detection. Before going to sea, he visited his wife, for whom he seemed to have a great deal of affection, and as he says, it was his anxiety to again see and in some way to provide for her that led to his return and consequent detection. He gave up to the city marshal what money he had (\$7) for her benefit.

It is computed that two or three thousand people visited the marshal's office this morning for the purpose of getting a look at the now renowned originator of the "Charlestown Mining Expedition." Phillips is about 45 years old. He was born in North Yarmouth, Me.

STILL THEY COME.—The ship St. Petersburg arrived from Cork on Sunday last, with 300 steerage passengers. Eight died on the passage, and fifty-two were landed on Deer Island. Ship Soldas, from Glasgow, arrived last night with 30 Scotch passengers, farmers and mechanics. The ship White arrived from Liverpool this morning with 280 steerage passengers; also the ship Hannah Eddy, from Liverpool, with 180 more. So great is the demand at European ports for passages for "Ameriky," that there are not ships enough to bring them. Our alm houses will be well tucked this winter.—*Boston Trav. Tues.*

EXECUTION IN MOBILE.—The negro condemned to be executed, for an attempt to commit violence on the person of a white woman, was hanged on Friday in the jail yard, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. The scene on the occasion was quite repulsive. The Herald says that by some misfortune the knot of the rope placed round the culprit's neck slipped from under his ear to his chin, and after struggling for some time in this way, he exclaimed "O kill me quicker! kill me quicker!" The officers then raised him up, and the knot being adjusted, he soon expired.

ANECDOTE OF A PRECISE MAN.—A good story is told by the Belfast Journal of a college Professor as follows:—"He was one of your precise men, who measured off sentences as a clerk does choice ribbons. The good professor took it into his head to relieve the monotony of his existence by an aquatic excursion. The boat was unfortunately capsized near the shore, and he was put in a fair way to test the virtue of Priest's theory. He was averse to making any uncouth outcry, and had gone down twice without saying a word; but just as his occupant was disappearing a third time, he rolled on his back, and blowing like a porpoise, exclaimed, rather louder than usual, "It is anticipated that some one will throw me a rope."

From the Boston Traveller, Tuesday.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, AUG. 18, 1849.—The event of the season, so long talked of among the fashionable visitors here, the ball, the fancy ball, is over. Last night, after weeks of preparation, the transient population in all the hotels, and indeed the residents here, ordinarily so staid and quiet, were seen wending their way in eager throngs to the garden of the U. S. Hotel, in the new and splendid ball room of which the grand display was expected.

The arrangements by the proprietors of the house were on the most liberal scale.—Gratuitous tickets to the garden and grounds were distributed during the day, and with these the numerous visitors at the Springs, who never participate in dancing, and many of whom were never present at a pageant of the kind in their lives, were allowed an opportunity of viewing the magnificent illumination of the premises, and looking at the gorgeous variety of dresses worn by the fancy characters, in the parlor of the hotel, and upon corridors along which they marched to the ball room. Seated in the parlor and halls, or standing in groups upon the piazzas and in the garden, might be seen the aged and venerable parents with their children and grand children, gazing upon the novel scene, with which the young people generally were pleased to admiration, and often gave utterance to their gratification by mirthful exclamations, as the various characters in fancy dresses passed along, many of which were eccentric enough to provoke laughter.

There can be no doubt that very many of the ladies and gentlemen who looked upon these gay scenes would on no account consent either to shine or share in the "fashionable follies" which their steady habits condemn, and yet they were interested spectators of a scene which to them was as strange as though they stood in an enchanted castle, or were transported to a fairy land. There were many such, though the courteous civilities of the proprietors or managers, conducted into the ball room, when the company had all assembled, and the giddy mazes of the dance were in full progress, merely as lookers on, and thus indulged their curiosity at the hazard of being written down by the "reporters" as attendants upon a fancy ball, when they would rather be in a bar barrel. We have laughed heartily at some of these this morning, and amused ourselves at their expense, though they only stood at the windows on either side, and gazed on the fantastic show without the remotest suspicion that they thus rendered themselves liable to be victimized by the liberty of the press.

The most attractive feature of the pageant, at least to us outsiders, was in the brilliancy of the garden, lighted up as it was by thousands of lamps in variegated colors, suspended from every tree, and

THE NEWPORT MERCURY, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1849.

NEWPORT MERCURY, NEWPORT.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1849.

STRANGERS.—It is supposed that the number of visitors now in this place and vicinity is nearly 3000, and are daily increasing.

The grand Fancy Ball is to be given on Friday evening next, at the Ocean House.

The steamer Worcester arrived here on Thursday last, from New London and Norwich, on an excursion, with upwards of 400 passengers.

THE SUPREME COURT commenced its August term in this town, on Tuesday morning last. At the opening of the Court, Chief Justice Greene addressed the Grand Jury in his usual manner. The jury made no presentments. There was little or no business of importance before the Court.

THE STEAMER MASSASOIT, is to make an excursion from this place to-day, leaving Devens' Wharf at 10 o'clock; returning will leave New Bedford at 3 o'clock, P. M. The American Brass Band will accompany the boat.

We have received from Mrs. Collins a liberal supply of Apples and Pears, from the place of the late Gov. Collins, in Middletown, for which she will please accept our thanks. It will be seen by advertisement that this place is to be sold at Public Auction *this day*, and will afford an opportunity to purchase one of the most elegant Country Seats on the Island.

SARTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE is again before us, and we need not repeat the opinion we have often before expressed, that the Union is one of the very best magazines of the day, when we consider the variety of its contents and its beautiful engravings. It should have a place on every parlor table.

THE COLORED CITIZENS of this town, held a levee at Masonic Hall on Wednesday evening last, which was numerously attended. The Hall was decorated with flowers, and evergreens; Shaw's Band were in attendance; Rice furnished the refreshments, and the company seemed to enjoy themselves in the best manner.

CYRUS BUTLER, one of the oldest citizens of Providence, and the wealthiest man in the State, died at Providence on Thursday morning last. Mr. B. contributed \$40,000 to the *Butler Asylum* for the insane.

The Taunton *Gazette* of Tuesday states that the whole number of deaths from cholera in Taunton is 14; all of which are traceable to one locality. The excitement produced there by the appearance of the disease had been so great as to induce from 500 to 1000 citizens to leave the place, in order to escape the pestilence. The alarm has now subsided.

RAISING THE WIND.—Some enterprising individual in New York has raked up an old act of Congress which inflicts a penalty of \$50 on all large ships, and \$20 on small crafts, which have not their names legibly painted in white, on a black ground, on their sterns. Half of this penalty goes to the informer, and hence the activity displayed in enforcing the law; one informer having netted \$1200 in a few days. Some of the New York papers state that the law applies to all.

The Mobile papers are advocating the formation of a joint stock company there for the cultivation of the grape. Vineyards are getting quite numerous in Alabama.

A NANTUCKETER IN CALIFORNIA.—The Inquirer publishes a letter from Mr. Josiah Gorham of Nantucket, dated at San Francisco, June 14, 1849, giving a detailed account of affairs in California, and corroborating generally the statements we have already published as to the abundance of gold, and the difficulty of procuring it.—Mr. Gorham arrived at San Francisco in February last, at the close of the rainy season. He says:—

I worked in San Francisco one month, and then went up the bay to Benicia, where I have been employed for the last two months. I do not intend to go to the diggings myself, for I think that at the end of four or five years I shall accumulate as much of the *critter* by establishing myself in business and "sticking to the shop," as I should by risking my life and health in the mines.

GOOD OUT OF EVIL.—A correspondent of the Republic, writing from New York, says that "already good begins to be educated from the visitation of the pestilence." Public attention has been keenly directed to the awful sufferings—the destitution, misery and filth of the thousands who fill the huts of poverty in this great city.—Christian men and women open their eyes to the fact, that they have been woefully remiss in discharging their duty to those who have been perishing all around them in hunger and thirst and nakedness, and ignorance of God. The condition of our almshouse and public charities for the poor engages great attention, and reforms will be made in their management. That accursed avarice which crowds hundreds of human beings together in small tenements, receives open and loud rebukes."

In Autauga county, Alabama, they are building two new factories. One with a capital of \$100,000 to work 3500 spindles and 100 looms, to manufacture cotton goods alone, will go into operation next January. The other has a capital of \$75,000, and will be for cotton and woollen goods. Both are near the Alabama river, and have fine water power.

Smith, the razor strop man, is delivering temperance addresses in Middletown, Indiana.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamer CANADA, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday evening having been delayed somewhat by heavy weather and head winds. By her we have Paris dates to the evening of the 9th, London of the 10th and Liverpool papers of the 11th inst., her day of sailing.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 11.—Every department of trade continues in healthy state. Harvest operations have commenced under favorable auspices, and advices from different agricultural districts speak of the crops as giving good promise of abundant yield throughout the kingdom; the grain markets therefore have been a good deal depressed this week, and at the close of business yesterday most descriptions exhibited a declining tendency. There have been some reports during the last few days of potato rot. The manufacturing districts are actively employed, and there is a good demand for both cotton and woolen goods.

ENGLAND.—The papers chronicle the progress of the Queen's visit to Ireland, and the attendant proceedings at great length. The royal party arrived in Cork on the 2d inst., at night, when the authorities were caught napping, as they had not expected the visit so soon by 24 hours. The wild clamorous shouts of Her Majesty's Irish subjects was, it is said, a sound to be recollected forever.

FRANCE.—The President has returned to Paris from his visit to Loire. Col. Edgar Ney was to leave Paris on Friday for Rome, and will be the bearer of despatches appointing Gen. Rostolan Commander-in-Chief of the Army in Italy, in the place of Gen. Oudinot. The cause of Gen. O's recall is said to be his inability to work in harmony with the Pope, who has always looked upon him with suspicion.

ROME.—The latest intelligence is to the 30th ult., at which time nothing final had been decided on, and things remained in exactly the same state, so far as the papal government is concerned, as they were on the day Gen. Oudinot entered Rome.

HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA.—The London Daily News gives currency to the following, on the strength of a correspondent, who says that a courier from Galatz brought the news.

The Austrian and Russian army, 60,000 strong, after occupying Hermannstadt, Chronstadt, and other small places, advanced to Sarteani. Bem collected 40,000 men and charged against them; the battle ended in a complete defeat of the imperialists. They fled precipitately, leaving 10,000 dead and wounded, nearly all their artillery, and 8,000 prisoners, among whom is Gen. Auemberg. Bem then took possession of Hermannstadt and Cronstadt.

On the 4th inst., the Hungarians stole a march and surprised the Garrison of Rabb; a sharp conflict ensued, which ended in the fortress and city being occupied by the Hungarians.

A correspondent of the Boston Courier, writing from Columna Mills, California, mentions the following interesting incidents of the occupation of California emigrants, showing "to what base uses many come at last."

Since my arrival I have seen a Lieutenant of the Navy, and a New York merchant dragging a hand cart, at an ounce per load; few days since I met a Professor of one of your first colleges, driving his ox team, hauling emigrants' traps to the 'digging,' at \$20 for one hundred pounds. A German planter cooks my salt pork, and does the flap-jacks brown; a printer from the Picayune office, keeps my books, and two young gentlemen from jobbing houses in Pearl street, take care of the mules, haul lumber and goods, and as porters in the store; each at from \$10 to \$16 per day and board. In California all labor, and one is daily furnished with innumerable sources of amusement, by meeting old friends in such comical employment. Imagine our friend—the artist, with buckskin trousers, red flannel shirt, and California hat, peddling newspapers: 'Sun, Herald, and Tribune, sir! latest dates from New York, only two dollars each.'

LAND WARRANTS.—Ninety thousand land warrants have been issued to soldiers who served in the Mexican war, giving away to them as a bounty 13,800,000 acres.—Estimating the value of this land at \$125 an acre, we have an aggregate of \$17,230,000.

MESSRS. WALES, WOOLSEY, STANHOPE, AND TOWNSEND, have our thanks for late papers, in advance of the mail.

BRIGHTON MARKET, Thursday, Aug. 23d.

At market, 800 Beef Cattle, 1200 stores, 40 Cows and Calves, 6000 Sheep and 1200 Swine.

PRICES.

Beef Cattle.—Extra \$6 50; First quality \$6; second \$5 25 a 50; third \$4.

Stores.—Yearling Heifers \$7 a \$9, two years old \$10 a \$14; 3 year old steers and heifers \$15 a \$22, as in quality.

Sheep.—Old \$1 a 25, as in quality; Lambs 17 a 17 5.

Swine.—At wholesale, old fat Hogs 4c; Shoots 4c; at retail 5 a 6c, as in quality.

BATHING SUITS of all kinds, constantly on hand, or furnished in any shape and quality the shortest notice, by WM. C. COZZENS & CO., No. 72 Thames street.

PICTO COAL, for Blacksmith's use, for sale on Devens' Wharf, by C. DEVENS, Jr., Newport, Aug. 18.—tf.

BROWN'S Essence of JAMAICA GIN.

F. GER, a safe, mild and efficient remedy in the premonitory symptoms of Cholera, at June 9.] R. J. TAYLOR'S.

EMBROIDERIES—Opened this week by F. LAWTON & BROTHERS, Lace and Muslin Caps, Collars, Cuffs, Lace Sleeves, &c.

July 21.] 74 Thames St.

CHAMBER CARPETS, neat, small patterns of Brussels and superfine, for Chambers and sitting rooms, for sale by

JULY 21.] F. LAWTON & BROTHERS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

We are requested to mention that there will be no public worship in the Central Baptist Meeting House, to-morrow; the repairs having not been completed. Also, that the Sabbath School will be held in the Chapel at the usual hour, 9 o'clock. [Aug. 25.

A CARD.—The HERCULES Engine Company, No. 7, desire to return their thanks to King Philip Fire Company No. 4, of Bristol, for the warm welcome extended to them on the occasion of their recent visit to Bristol, and for the attention they received during their stay in that beautiful town. We cannot enumerate here the efforts made by the Company to ensure our comfort and enjoyment, during our short visit; but can say that we shall remember them with gratitude and our visit with pleasure.

Capt. Davis, of the sloop *Mary Elizabeth*, will please accept our thanks for his politeness and attention; and also the members of the Aquidneck Band for the excellent music with which we were regaled. H. B. BURDICK, Clerk.

Newport, Aug. 25. 1849.—Sw.

A PREVENTATIVE BETTER THAN A CURE.

DARRHIGEA and summer complaints, to which mankind are subject, can be avoided and if the disease has once taken root, be effectually eradicated by the use of

SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS.

No individual or family should be without them, the benefit of having this medicine at hand, in case of sudden attacks of pain and distress in any part of the system, is of the highest importance. I am told by many people, that they never think of going from home without them. Their operation is unlike any other medicine, they act on the disease. As a preservative of health, they stand unrivaled and have no equals. Those who have adopted Spencer's Pills as their family medicine, for the last 10 or 15 years, have not been troubled with Bowel Complaints, which, before using the Pills, they had three or four attacks of Cholera, Morbus, Bowel Complaints, &c, each year. I have witnessed the operation and effects of Spencer's Vegetable Pill's on myself and many others. I have also seen the effects of many other medicines, and have become fully satisfied and think I cannot be mistaken, that more people within the last 20 years, have been relieved of pain and distress, and cured of many complaints by the use of Sp. neer's Pill's, than there has been by any or all other medicines combined, that has come to my knowledge, and yet this medicine fails to cure all complaints.

If theory had any thing to do with this medicine, it might with propriety be set down as a preventative of Asiatic Cholera, but as the proprietor has not given theory any credit, but depends wholly on the evidence that it did prevent or cure every disease that has been enumerated by him. When I obtain the knowledge of the Pill's curing the Cholera I will inform the people without delay.

But if there are persons who are incredulous, the proprietor begs their attention to the pamphlet published by him with certificates of individuals well known to the people of Rhode Island, and he convinced in time, that his medicine is unrivaled in its efficacy for preserving and restoring health.

The Pamphlets and Medicine may be obtained at the Druggists in the City of Providence, and most people dealing in medicine in the country towns and villages in this and the adjoining States.

There are many prescriptions in the newspapers for regular Physicians and others, to prevent and cure Cholera, clean streets and clean sinks, &c, has been recommended. All good, but to cleanse the stomach is of much more importance.

Let the doctor have a clean conscience and prescribe no medicine that he would not take himself, under similar circumstances.

If the above would be complied with, there would not be but very little medicine used, and the sick would stand some chance to get well.

The Pill's are put up invariably in round Tin Boxes, the outside covering must be an engraved label, and signed by the proprietor's own hand or others can be genuine. Each box contains 37 pills, price 37 cents.

Prepared only by the subscriber, Warwick, R. I. who is sole proprietor, to whom only the composition is known.

GIDEON SCUENER.

These Pill's are for sale in Newport by Betsey Stanley, in Spring street.

August 25, 1849.

FOR SALE.

SATURDAY, July 13.

Bark Cornwallis, Newman, fm Fall River for Sidney.

Sch'r Idea, Tremier, fm Norfolk, wt'g orders;

Van Buren, Hart, fm Calais for Providence; Mary Jane, Sterne, fm Boston for Philadelphia;

Samuel Nash, Thompson, fm Dighton for do;

Sloop Vigilant, Heath, fm New York.

SUNDAY, July 19.

Sch'r Rebecca & Polly, Miller, fm Sullivan.

TUESDAY, Aug. 21.

Sch'r Edward Walton, Alewesworth, fm Providence for Richmond; Invincible, Noble, fm Eastport for New York.

Brig Maria, Smith, fm Fall River for Philadelphia.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22.

Ship Mary Mitchell, Barnard, fm Fall River for California; Charlot, Borden, fm Warren for do.

Sch'r Daniel Baker, Branson, fm Philadelphia for Fall River; Rose in Bloom, Jarvis, fm Dighton for New York; Mary Kramer, Smith, fm Bristol for Bridgeport; Lucy Ann, Barton, fm Fall River for Philadelphia.

THURSDAY, Aug. 23.

Bark Jupiter, Bigley, fm Charleston for Providence.

Brig J. Crosby, Pendleton, fm Fall River for Philadelphia; Tamoree, Vesser, fm Taunton for Bangor; Gen. Worth, Wilton, fm Dighton for Baltimore.

Sloop Wm. Penn, Winslow, fm Providence for Hartford; Vigilant, Heath, fm Providence.

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MARINE MEMORANDA.

Sch'r George Engs, Smart, was advertised at New Orleans the 11th, for Savannah, two thirds of cargo engaged.

Brig John Balch, Melville, c'd at Georgetown, S. C. the 9th for Thomaston.

Brig Snow, Washburn, was at Rio Janeiro for charter.

A GOOD MEDICINE.

The Virtues of the Sarsaparilla Root are universally acknowledged, and for an exterminator of numerous complaints and purifier of the blood we know of no more valuable medicine than Dr. Roberts' Compound Sarsaparilla Pills. They are acknowledged by our ablest Physicians to be not only unexceptionable but efficacious in the highest degree, and their basis being the concentrated extract of the Sarsaparilla prepared in a superior manner,—these Pill's operate both as an alterative and mild cathartic, strengthening the digestive organs, and giving a tone and energy to the body possessed by no other medicine ever known.—*Rush Register, N. Y.*

The above medicine is for sale in Newport R. I., by R. J. Taylor and C. G. C. Hazard.

Price 314 cents per box containing 50 Pill's.

July 14.—6m.

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY, ESTABLISHED A. D. 1758.

BOSTON, WORCESTER AND ALBANY,
VIA PROVIDENCE.

 ON AND AFTER MONDAY, June 25th, 1849, the steamboat PERRY, Capt. Gilbert Woolsey, will run between Providence and Newport in connection with trains of the Boston and Providence and Providence and Worcester Railroads, as follows, viz:—
Will leave Sayers's Wharf, Newport, at 5 A. M. and 1/2 P. M.; Butler's Wharf, West side, near the Bridge, Providence, at 10 A. M. and 6 P. M., or on arrival of trains from Boston and Worcester.
Passengers may procure tickets for Boston, Worcester and Albany, on board of the boat and at Rail Road stations at Albany, Boston and Worcester, for Newport.

Passengers leaving Albany in the morning, arrive at Newport the same evening, or may remain all night at Worcester, and arrive at Newport the next day at noon; or leave Saratoga in the forenoon, or Albany at 2 P. M., spend the night at Springfield, and arrive at Newport the next evening.

Passengers leaving Newport in the morning, may continue through to Boston, Worcester and Albany, arriving at Albany the same evening or leaving Newport at 1/2 o'clock P. M., may sleep at Springfield, and arrive at Albany at 1/2 P. M. next day, and leave for Saratoga at 2 P. M.

Passengers leaving New York in the morning, via New Haven Railroad, may arrive at Newport (via Worcester and Providence) same evening, and leaving Newport at 6 a.m. by same route arrive at New York at 7 P. M.

Passengers and Baggage transported (free of charge) between the boat and cars at Providence.

FARES.—From Newport and Albany, \$6.50.

" " " Boston, \$1.50.

" " " Worcester \$1.50.

" " " Providence, 50

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has moved his Soap and Candle establishment from the Stone Building on Broad street, to the building on SHERMAN street, formerly the old meeting house, fitted and used for a short time as a Soap House, by Sanford Bell,) —where he has on hand

Hard and Soft Soap, Mould and Dipped Candles, &c.

of equal quality to any made in this State or elsewhere.

Store keepers furnished at the lowest prices and sent to them free of expense.

SILAS WARD.

Newport, Dec. 28, 1848.—tf.

The California Whig

THE UNDERSIGNED has undertaken at the request of the leading Whigs of the United States to establish a San Francisco in California a Whig Journal, when a sufficient amount of funds have been raised for that purpose. As a Loco Foco Journal is already established there, under the direction of an able and experienced writer, it is a matter of the highest concern that the Whigs should have a Journal both able and willing to discriminate and support their principles. The terms will be \$10 per year. Published weekly.

JAMES M. CRANE,
Editor and Proprietor.

Newport, July 24th, 1849.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that I have appointed BENJ. J. TILLEY, my only true and lawful agent in and for the Town of Newport. He is fully authorized and empowered to receive and receipt for Subscribers.

JAMES M. CRANE.

Persons desirous of obtaining any further information in relation to the above, will please call at TILLEY'S News Depot,—where a list of the subscribers' names from Washington, New York and Boston may be seen [July 28.

Valuable Real Estate For Sale.

THE ESTATE on Thanes street, long known as the residence of William Lee, dec'd; consisting of a lot of land 90 feet front and rear, and extending to the harbor, with a two story dwelling house, stable and other out buildings thereon, and is well supplied with well and rain water; together with a Spar Yard, having a Spar Shop 70 feet long, with ample dock and wharf room, and all the necessary fixtures for prosecuting the spar-making business,—for which purpose it has been occupied for upwards of 100 years in the same family.

If this estate is not sold by the 1st of May next it will then be let together, or separately as desired. The dwelling house is well arranged for two families.

M. HALL or W. H. CRANSTON.

Newport, March 10.—tf.

TO LET

and possession given the first of July.

THE VERY PLEASANT and convenient House, pleasantly situated at the corner of Caleb Earl street, near the head of Broad street, well arranged for one or two families; with wood-houses, cellar, well of water, and every other convenience attached. For terms apply to

W. M. D. STEWART,

Newport, April 28.] Broad street.

House To Let for Summer Residence.

THE subscriber will let his house, furnished, for the season. Said house is situated on Touro street, and contains 13 rooms, besides a good basement cellar, garden, &c. Possession will be given the first of July or sooner if desired. Apply to

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.

Newport, June 2, 1849.—tf.

TO LET

and possession given the first of July.

THE VERY PLEASANT and convenient House, and garden (already planted,) next south of the residence of the subscriber, at present occupied by Lieut. Stephen Cornell. For terms apply to

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.

Newport, June 2, 1849.—tf.

FOR SALE

Or To Let for the Season Furnished.

A NEW two-story Stone House, situated on Spring street, about 1/4 of a mile south of the compact part of the town. This House is very commodious and well finished, has a patent Cooking Range; bathing room, force pumps for rain and well water, &c.; and commands a fine view of the town and harbor, and of the adjacent hills, with nothing to interrupt the prospect on either side. For further information apply to,

R. P. LEE,

At the R. I. Union Bank.

Newport, March 31.—tf.

Taxes! Taxes!! Taxes!!!

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that the Town Tax assessed in July 1849 must be paid on or before the 2d day of November next, without fail. All Taxes remaining unpaid at that date will be collected as the law prescribes in such cases, with all necessary expenses. I shall be at my Office, No. 243 Thanes street (3 doors below the Perry Steam Factory,) from 11 o'clock, A. M. to 1 P. M., and at 4 o'clock until 7 P. M.

OLIVER READ, Collector of Taxes.

At the request of many, I have had a few Tax Books printed. Those in want can be supplied at 12 cents each, at the office.

O. R. Newport, August 4, 1849.

FOR SALE OR CIRCULATION, AT THE CIRCULATING LIBRARY OF

JAMES HAMMOND.

1795 Magdalene & Marcia; or the Rectory Guest, Mrs. Grey.

1796 Mabel Carrington; or love & pride, by Mrs. Grey.

3415 Kavanah, a tale, by W. H. Longfellow.

3416 Lady Alice, or the new Una, a novel.

5797 The Pottolet Legacy, by Albert Smith.

6798 Edmond Dantes, with elegant illustrations—being a sequel to Monte Christo, by Alex Dumas.

5799 The Woodman, a romance of the times of Richard III, by G. P. R. James.

5800 Kalooah: or journeys to the Djebel Kamri, an autobiography of Jonathan Romer, edited by W. S. Mayo.

5801 Hearts and Homes: or social distinctions, Mrs. Ellis.

5802 Jane Shore: or the Goldsmith's wife, an historical romance, by the author of the Jews Daughter, &c.

3417 Laneton Parsonage, part 8d, by Miss

July 28.

ALCOHOL, 25 per cent Alcohol for Artistic purposes, at

R. J. TAYLOR'S

TO LET

THE COTTAGE in Kay st., now occupied by the Rev. Henry Jackson. For terms &c., apply to

JAMES ENGS.

Newport, March 10, 1849.

BATHING DRESSES, HATS AND CAPS,

for sale at

JAMES HAMMOND'S.

SULPHUR PILLS, as administered at the New York Hospitals for cholera, at

B. J. TAYLOR'S

COAL YARD

HE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has taken the Coal Yard and wharf recently occupied by Charles Devens, Jr.

and shall be happy to supply the old customers of Mr. Devens, as well as the public generally, with the best kind of Coal.

W. M. PECKHAM.

Newport, March 3, 1849.—tf.

TO LET

THE COTTAGE in Kay st., now occupied by the Rev. Henry Jackson. For terms &c., apply to

JAMES ENGS.

Newport, Aug. 4, 1849.

COAL YARD

WOOLEN YARN & KNITTING WORSTED

OF STRAW BONNETS, for sale cheap at No.

J. SHERMAN.

June 23]

BONNETS! Bonnets!

A new and beautiful assort-

ment of STRAW BONNETS, for sale cheap at No.

F. LAWTON & BROTHERS.

June 23]

WHITE MOUSSERIN DE LAINE,

of very fine quality, just received by

F. LAWTON & BROTHERS.

June 23]

MERINO GAUZE SHIRTS,

for sale by

F. LAWTON & BROTHERS.

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